

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1896

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Mount Vernon Democratic Banner October 29, 1896

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The Banner.

FRANK HARPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
NO. 5, MONUMENT SQUARE.
HOME TELEPHONE CALL NO. 38.
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1896



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.
For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEAWALL,
Of Maine.
For Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
Of Brown County.
Judge of Supreme Court,
E. D. STARK,
Of Clay Adams County.
Dairy and Food Commissioner,
T. J. CREGGER,
Of Clark County.
Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
Of Licking County.
For Congress,
JOHN B. COFFINBERRY,
Of Lorain.
For Circuit Judge,
S. M. DOUGLASS,
Of Richland.
For Common Pleas Judges,
JOHN DAVID JONES,
Of Licking.
EMMETT M. WICKHAM,
Of Delaware.
For Probate Judge,
FRANK O. LEVERING.
For Sheriff,
JUSTUS D. SMITHS.
For Commissioner,
HARRISON FERRIS.
For Clerk of Courts,
THOMAS R. SIMMONS.
For Inferiary Director,
JOHN C. HAMMOND.
For Coroner,
JOHN J. SCHUBERT.

Abraham Lincoln's Prohecy.
"As a result of war, corporations have
been nationalized, and an era of corruption
in high places will follow, and the money
power of the country will endeavor to pro-
long its reign, by working upon the prej-
udices of the people, until all wealth is
aggregated in a few hands, and the repub-
lican form of government is destroyed."
—Abraham Lincoln.

Let every Free Silver voter in Knox
county get the pillar before noon on
election day.

Whereas the gold been going to the
last three years? Not to the farmers of
Knox county.

Next Tuesday will decide whether
the American people are to continue in
slavery to England.

This issue is well defined. Vote for
Wall street capitalists dictate and vote
for your own interest.

BRYAN should be elected if only to
rebut the infamous bulldozing tactics
that have been adopted in so many
places.

What a gold bug tells you a silver
dollar is worth 53 cents, ask him how
many silver dollars he has for sale at
that price.

Pass it along the line to
vote only for the friends of
silver.

A Cross (X) mark in the circle under
the rooster votes for Bryan's twenty-
three presidential electors, and an en-
tire free silver ticket.

Will some Republican inform us
why their party pledges itself to work
for international bimetalism if gold
monometallism is not injurious to the
country?

We have one dollar of gold for every
fifty dollars we owe. Yet we are asked
to make gold the only real debt paying
money. The money power already has
gold cornered.

The farmer has borne with many pests
patiently, but when a goldbug gets into
his wheat and destroyed one-half of it,
he rose right up and smashed that gold-
bug flatter than a pancake.

Pass it along the line to
vote only for the friends of
silver.

JOHN STEWART MILL, in his work upon
"Principles of Political Economy," says:
"That an increase of the quantity of
money raises prices and a diminution
lowers them, is the most elementary
proposition in the theory of currency."

The bankers, money lenders and
bondholders of London have sent money
to this country to help elect Mc-
Kinley and maintain the existing gold
standard. Voters who believe that
America should be ruled by Americans
should vote for Bryan.

We put it down in black and white
right here now that if McKinley is elected
President nobody need expect any-
thing but an indefinitely prolonged con-
tinuation of the conditions that have
for the past three or four years been
distressing the country.

Is the supplement that goes with this
issue of the BANNER well known to the
great speech of the late Judge Allen G.
Thurman, in the Senate of the United
States, in which he made a powerful
argument for the restoration of silver as
a money metal. If there is anybody in
Knox county who is still in doubt as to
how he should vote on the great issue
next Tuesday, he should read Judge
Thurman's speech. It will convince
him that the restoration of silver is the
one great needful thing for the return of
prosperity in this country. The opin-
ion of such an able statesman as Judge
Thurman was, ought to convince any-
body who is open to conviction.

EVERY candidate on the Democratic
ticket is entitled to the support of every
Free Silver voter in the county. This is
no year to throw any support to the
opposition candidates, no matter for
what office they may be running. All
of them are in favor of the single gold
standard, and under that banner they
hope to win. Every candidate on the
Democratic ticket is a free silver man
and has worked hard for the success of
the restoration of silver. There is no
reason on earth why a Free Silver man
should vote against any of them. Not
only are they the friends of silver, but
each man on the ticket is fully as well
qualified to fill the office for which he
is a candidate as is his opponent. Every
reason of fairness and of justice calls
for the voting of a straight ticket next
Tuesday by all Free Silver voters. If
complimentary voting is to be indulged
in, do it some other year when there is
not such a great issue at stake, for in
your effort to cast a complimentary vote
you might make a mistake and lose
your vote by marking wrong. The only
safe thing to do is to put your X mark
in the circle under the rooster.

To vote for the free coin-
age of silver and good times,
put an X mark in the circle
under the Rooster. Nothing
else is necessary.

The public and private debts of this
country, except where specifically pro-
vided otherwise, are payable according
to law in silver or gold at the option of
the debtor, not of the creditor. The
operation of the gold standard, as con-
tended for in the Republican platform,
violates such contracts in direct violation
of the constitution, that forbids such
violation or impairment of contracts.
The Republican party therefore is com-
mitted to a scheme to violate the con-
stitution, override the law, extinguish
the silver mining industry that should
produce \$75,000,000 annually, and blot
out of existence \$600,000,000 that under
the law should serve to pay debts and
assist in the exchange of products and
promote the prosperity of the country.

The gold in a dollar is no more worth
a dollar than the wood in a yard stick
is a yard. The wood in a yard stick is
a yard. And so is the silver. If the na-
tional banks could have a law passed
that yard sticks should be made only of
ebony, that the ebony supply should be
controlled by the banks, and that rent
should be paid to them for every yard
stick used in the country, they would
have the same views about ebony as the
only material for honest yard sticks that
they do about gold as the only material
for honest dollars. Wouldn't they?—St.
Louis Post Dispatch.

Gold is coined "free" at the United
States mints. This means that the
owners of gold bars or gold bullion can
take it to any United States mint and
have it coined into United States gold
money without charge. "Free silver"
means that the owners of silver bullion
shall have the same privilege as those
of gold. In both cases the mints return
the money to those bringing the bullion.

SAM TAYLOR will retire from the office
of Secretary of State with a record of
malignant parasitism that is without a
parallel in the history of the State. He
has prostituted his high office in the
interests of the Republican party in
this campaign in the most outrageous
manner. He accepted the resignation of
one of the Republican candidates
for elector, and refused to accept the
resignation of the only candidate for
elector on the Populist ticket. The
latter was done for the express purpose
of confusing the Populist voters, and to
cause many of them to lose their vote.
Under the circumstances, the only safe
thing for the Populists to do in order to
prevent their vote from being counted
for McKinley and the single gold stand-
ard, is to place their X mark in the
circle under the rooster. See that your
Populist friends are informed on this
point.

As the effect of the demonetization of
silver in 1873 was a panic during which
the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic
and the merchant lost millions, which
proved a great harvest to the men of
money, will not the demonetization of
silver turn the current the other way be-
cause of the shrinkage in the fictitious
value of gold?

I HAVE been called an Anarchist be-
cause I have opposed the trusts and
syndicates which would manage this
country. I am glad to have the opposi-
tion of these men. I am glad that if I
am elected there is not a trust or syn-
dicate that can come to me and say, "We
put you there, now pay us back."—W.
William Jennings Bryan.

MARCUS A. HANNA, Mr. McKinley's
owner and manager, is worth \$20,000,000
and controls \$30,000,000 more. This is
the man who, if McKinley were to be
elected, would rule the government and
people of this country with an iron as
well as a gold hand. Do the people want
him in supreme power? Should say not.

Our Republican friends tell us that
overproduction is the cause of low prices
in products and labor, and then McKin-
ley comes along and says the remedy is
to open up the factories and fill the
fields and produce more. If we have
overproduction now, will it help prices
to produce more? Oh, what logic!

EVER keep in memory the essential
fact in this campaign that every labor
crusher in the land, every Wall street
gambler and every lover of British meth-
ods are solidly arrayed against the com-
mon people in this battle of the ballots.
Will you stand with the people or will
you stand with the people's enemies?

All those who want to cast their bal-
lots for William J. Bryan must put their
mark (X) in the circle under the rooster.
The mark (X) placed at the left of
Bryan's name will not be counted as
cast for him. We cannot vote direct for
the presidential candidate.

Mr. McKinley's talk of American pa-
triotism while he is expected to increase
the value of British gold and wipe out
American silver is not quite loud.

A WESTERN paper puts it this way:
Bryan, Bread and Butter, McKinley,
Monometallism, Misery.

Mr. BRYAN will not put a trust agent
or a lottery lawyer into his Cabin-
et.

FREE coinage of both gold and silver
means MORE MONEY.

TO THE POPULISTS

Their State Chairman Is-
sues An Address.

Warning Them of Danger
in Marking Ballot.

The Only Safe Way for the Populists
to Do is, Like Democrats, to Mark in
the Circle Under Rooster, Otherwise
Your Vote Will Be Cast for McKinley
and the Single Gold Standard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 24.—Chair-
man Thomas G. Fitzsimons, of the Peo-
ple's Party State Committee, to-night
issued the following letter which is self
explanatory to the voters of the party in
Ohio.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE PEOPLE'S
PARTY IN THE STATE OF OHIO—Gentle-
men: At the State Convention of your
party, held in the city of Springfield, O.,
August 26, the peculiar situation of the
State of Ohio was gone over thoroughly
and after due consideration and discus-
sion it was unanimously agreed that,
in order to secure the results which we
as a party were seeking, and owing
to the peculiar feature of the Daus, which
was foisted on the people of Ohio by
a corrupt Legislature at the dictation
of Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, the con-
vention was finally arrived at that in order
to accomplish the results sought, a union
of forces in the State of Ohio was
necessary to prevent an unbroken front
of all reformers to the common enemy.

"As a result an agreement was entered
into by the People's party delegates
in convention assembled with the Execu-
tive Committee of the Democratic party
of the State of Ohio. The provisions of
the agreement were that the Democrats
were to name 18 Electors on a fusion
ticket and the People's party to name 5
Electors and two candidates on the
state ticket, to wit: the Supreme Judge
and Dairy and Food Commissioner.

A NECESSARY PROVISION.
"All of the above candidates were to be
placed on the Democratic State ticket
by reason of the provisions of the
Daus law above mentioned, which pro-
hibits the placing of the name of any
candidate upon more than one ticket,
and in order that the entire 23 Electors
might be counted for William J. Bryan,
as our united candidate for President of
the United States. The understanding
in that convention was that our five
Electors, in the event of their election,
were to go into the Electoral College and
cast their ballots for William J. Bryan
for President and Thomas E. Watson
for Vice President.

The provisions of the agreement thus
entered into have been lived up to by
gold faith by the ruling parties.
Under its provisions we have named
Electors as follows: In the Fourth Dis-
trict, Louis George, North Star, Ohio;
Seventh District, E. B. Haynes, North
Star, Ohio; Eighth District, Thomas Reed,
North Star, Ohio; Tenth District, J. C. Cobb,
North Star, Ohio; Thirteenth District, John
Seitz, Tiffin, E. D. Stark, Cleveland, O.;
Supreme Judge, and T. J. Cregger, of
Springfield, for Food Commissioner.

The names in accordance with the
agreement entered into by the People's
party delegates and the Executive Com-
mittee of the Democratic party, were
furnished to the Democratic Executive
Committee of our State, and the People's
as the Democratic party could make
opening for. The agreement entered into
by all parties interested in the fusion
ticket to mean that there was to be no
names appear on the People's party
or Electoral vote in Ohio.

THE COMING ELECTION.
However, prior to the convening of
the convention that entered into this
arrangement, several parties had been
nominated as Electors in the State of
Ohio by the People's party and in ac-
cording with the provisions of the
agreement entered into at the time be-
tween the People's party and the De-
mocratic party, all had withdrawn with
the exception of the candidate in the
Twelfth District, William E. Barr, who
only completed the provisions of that
agreement by tendering his resignation
to the Chairman of our Central Execu-
tive Committee and also notifying the
Secretary of State of his withdrawal on
the ground of his resignation and which
withdrewal of the People's party was
accepted by the Executive Committee of
the People's party on October 12, 1896.

"Now, owing to the peculiar relation
of the Secretary of State, we have the
spectacle before us of William F. Barr's
name being on our ticket against his
own wish and

AGAINST OUR PROTEST.
This is certainly a peculiar position
for the Secretary of State to take, and
we cannot but credit him with doing so
from partisan motives, the purpose of
which is to confuse the voters at the
coming election in the hope that voters
of the People's party who vote the
ticket for Elector, where no Elector has
a legal standing on said ticket at the
present time, may lose their votes.

"Therefore, we take this opportunity
of drawing the attention of the People's
party voters in the State of Ohio to the
simplest way of protecting themselves
against the efforts of the Secretary of
the State of Ohio, who does not recog-
nize our right to withdraw a candidate
from the ticket. Let each Populist
silver voter in the current the other way be-
cause of the shrinkage in the fictitious
value of gold?

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et.

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COLLEGE NEWS

Doings Among the Students and
Faculty at Kenyon.

On Friday President Pierce and Profes-
sor Ingram, the college treasurer, went to Co-
lumbus for consultation with the finance
committee of the board of trustees.
Dr. Edward C. Benson, the senior mem-
ber of the faculty, was given a surprise last
Friday evening in the form of a reception
by the students. On Friday, October 9,
1896, Dr. Benson entered the college at
first time, becoming a member of the sopho-
more class in the college. Since that time,
with the exception of a single year, his life
has been spent in Gambier, in work con-
nected with its educational interests. He
was for 17 years headmaster at the Harcon
school for boys, and for the past 28 years
has been professor of Latin at the college.
It was a suitable occasion for such an ex-
pression for Dr. Benson's character and
personality have endeared him to all the
people who have ever come under his in-
fluence. His name has been identified with
progress of the institution and his in-
fluence upon it has been powerful. Dr.
Benson was present at a gold heeded
cause by the students in taken of affection
and respect, after which addresses were
made by Rev. Dr. Benson, dean of the semi-
nary, Dr. Sterling, who has been for 25 years
Dr. Benson's associate on the college fac-
ulty, President Pierce and Professor Strei-
bert. Letters in honor of the occasion
were read from President Moses M. Graeger,
Dr. Zanesville, Dr. Charles E. Burr, of
Columbus, and others.

A SWEEPING DECISION.

Judge Duncan Renders His Decision
in the Miller Cases.

A decision in the Miller cases was ren-
dered by Judge Thos. E. Duncan last week
in the case of the Miller assignment
cases that is sweeping in its results.
On the eve of the assignment Mr. Miller
gave chattel mortgages as follows: Mrs.
J. J. Miller, \$1,216; Mrs. P. J. Black, \$500;
J. J. Miller, \$3,450.
The Farmers' Bank here was one of the
heaviest insured creditors, their claim
amounting to over five hundred dollars.
The bank has persistently fought the case
and was rewarded by securing a decision
in court which put all the creditors on an
equal footing in the distribution of the
funds of the bankrupt concern.

The court held that when a person makes
a preference of creditors there shall be no
error in the law, and that the three
mortgages aside on the ground that they
were defective in execution. The other un-
secured creditors here are agreeably sur-
prised at the outlook, as all will receive
their proportion of the funds that were
covered by mortgages in favor of the three
preferred creditors, which will be a fair per-
cent, on all claims. Attorneys for the three
preferred creditors will take the matter by
appeal to circuit court, but as a reversal of
Judge Duncan's decisions is the exception
rather than the rule, it is believed that this
decision will stand.

Many who criticized the Farmers' Bank
for using every effort to recover a portion
of its claim will now appreciate that the
cause was just, as has been established in
court of law.—Louisville Democrat.

GOLD THE CAUSE.

One Man Found Who Had Too
Much.

A tough appearing fellow came to Mt.
Vernon Saturday and tried to tell himself
into a gold bug. He was wearing a pair of
rings, bracelets and chains. He visited
several jewelry stores, but could not get
the trinkets. Constable Jackson was not-
ified and arrested the man in Clark's Jew-
elry store, where he was trying to dispose
of a chain. When he was searched a revolver
and a razor were found on his person. He
was locked up on suspicion, but was re-
leased Monday morning. He gave his
name as Michael Carr and claimed to re-
sident Newark.

B. Y. P. U. Encampment.

The Baptist Young People's Union will
meet in this city July 6, 1897, and hold a
ten days encampment at Lake Hiawatha
Park. The Adventist academy will be used
as a hotel for the accommodation of the guests
during the trip.

BRIEF LOCALS.

—Retail price: Butter, 15c; eggs, 20c.
—Prof. J. A. Hawkins' dancing class for
this season was organized Thursday evening.

—One fare for the round trip to St. Louis
Mo., Nov. 13 and 14, via C. A. & C., ac-
count W. C. T. U. convention. Good returning
including Nov. 19.

—A song recital will be given at the
Parish house Friday evening, Oct. 30, by
Otto Engstrom, of Columbus, accompanied
by Miss Marie Humphreys.

—The two day session of the congrega-
tional conference held here last week ended
with a lecture by Rev. M. Perkins, a mis-
sionary from India, Wednesday evening.
Howard Dorsey, sentenced to one year
in the penitentiary for burglarizing Scott's
store in Gambier, was released Saturday
after serving his time, and returned to this
city.

—Pan-American Medical Congress meets
in Mexico City, Mex., Nov. 10-19. Half
fare for round trip via C. A. & C. Tickets
on sale Nov. 6 and 9, good returning not
later than Nov. 30.

—An attempt was made by thieves to
enter the home of James Seavolt, N. Sen-
tinel street, Thursday evening, during
absence of the family, who returned in
time to scare them away.

—Willie Kaiser, aged 9 years, son of ex-
pressman Frank Kaiser, fell fifteen feet,
Thursday noon. He was heading down the
banisters in the parochial school and lost
his balance. Badly shook up.

—Mrs. Charles Landerbach met with a
slight accident Sunday at her home on
Clark street. Her foot slipped and she
was descending the steps leading
from the rear porch. Bruises were sus-
tained, but no bones broken.

—The Knox county Union of King's
Daughters and Sons held its semi-annual
convention at Gambier Saturday. Several
persons from this city took part in the
program. The next meeting will be held
May, 1897, in Morgan Center.

—Charles Bolshy, of Newark, was in
this city, Monday evening, looking after his
wife who had left him and her home. The
couple resided here several years ago. They
moved to Tiffin from this place. Jealousy
on the part of the wife caused the separa-
tion.

—Supt. J. J. Henry and the subordinate
officials of the C. A. & C. have moved
their offices to this city and are occupying
their remodeled quarters on E. Front street.
Business transactions began from these
offices Wednesday. Bell telephone No. 45
has been placed in the building.

—Marshall Hall, Tuesday, received word
from authorities at Centerburg to look
for two young fellows who it is thought, entered
A. D. Oberholzer's hardware store at
that place Monday night. The fellows
were noticed loitering around Centerburg
Friday Monday. During the night men-
tioned some persons entered the store by
way of the front door, which was forced
open, and took away about \$60 worth of
merchandise, consisting of revolvers, knives,
razors, etc. The thieves have not yet been
apprehended.

—C. E. Winteringer, city passenger agent
for the C. A. & C. at Columbus, was in
Cleveland Monday conferring with Asst.
Passenger Agent Hennegan. Mr. Win-
teringer is one of the most popular city pas-
senger agents in the business. The men on
the C. A. & C. think a great deal of him,
and everybody in Columbus, from the Gov-
ernor down, knows him. Mr. Winteringer
had with him the night before. He acted
as a telegraph operator. He was assist-
ant to the division freight agent before being
promoted to his present position. When the
Columbus offices (file room) are removed to
Mt. Vernon, Mr. Winteringer will be
placed in charge of the telegraph office at Col-
umbus. He is quite a hustler and is known
among his friends as "Little Doc."—Cleveland
World.

HANNA'S HIREN HESSIAN,

A Decoy Duck of the Re-
publican Campaign.

Who Tries to Palm Him-
self Off As a Democrat.

Makes a Speech at Woodward Opera
House, to Which the Democrats
Could Not Be Fooled Into Attending—
It Was a Republican Side Show From
Beginning to Ending.

The Republican Committee had one of
the Palmer decoy ducks here last Saturday
night, in the person of Joseph Outwaite, of
Columbus. This person was formerly a
Democrat, and as such was highly honored
by his party. He was sent to Congress sev-
eral terms. He afterwards indulged in plu-
tocratic notions, which disgusted the peo-
ple of Columbus, and he was expelled from the
party. He was expelled from the party two
years ago, whereas the usual Demo-
cratic majority in the district is about 5,000.
This is enough to show how this person is
regarded by the voters of his own home
where he is at present.

Ever since his repudiation by such an
overwhelming vote in his candidacy for a
return to Congress two years ago, he has
had the sour mouth, and has "had it in"
for Democrats generally and is constan-
tly being loquacious with Republicans.
He tried to become a delegate to the last
Democratic State convention, but was
again run out of town. This time he has
made a return, and since that time he has
been out to take advantage of every op-
portunity to stab the party that flung him
out of obscurity, and gave him distinction
and honor.

After being defeated for a return to Con-
gress, he went to Groves level, Ohio, where
he was elected to the position of county
clerk from him an appointment as mem-
ber of the Ordinance Board, a place which
is very much of a sinecure, paying him \$7-
500 a year for inspecting ordnance, some-
thing he probably knows much more about
as he does the money question, which is
very little.

After the Democratic National Con-
vention refused to endorse the policy of Cleve-
land of failing blood in time of peace,
Outwaite, along with the other ex-con-
gressmen, took umbrage at the party for assuming
to criticize anything in the party, particularly
such a holy personage as the President, and
forthwith went out and organized a band of
political encephalitis, and held an alleged
convention out at Indianapolis in the interest
of McKinley, and the expenses of which
were paid by Mark Hanna, the manager
and owner of McKinley. Since that time
gathering Outwaite has been strutting
around Ohio as though he was really of
some importance, and has been making
speeches for the election of McKinley under
the cloak of "true Democracy"—save the
mark!

It has been common talk, and Outwaite
has not denied it, that he is a hired
Hessian of Hanna, drawing pay from the
Republican National Committee to pose as
a Democrat and make speeches for McKin-
ley. Neither has he dared deny that he is
receiving for such service the sum of \$10,
000.

In pursuance of the agreed plan of his
work in this campaign, Outwaite was as-
signed to speak in Mt. Vernon. The date
set for the event was last Saturday night.
To show the extent of his deception, he
tried to bring out the Republican organiza-
tion, a few facts may be mentioned. Two
sets of bills were gotten out for the meeting.
They were printed at the Republican office,
this city. They were ordered printed by
the Republican committee. They were dis-
tributed by employees of the Republican
committee. Woodward Opera House, in
which the meeting took place, was engaged
by the Republican committee, and paid for
by the Republican committee. All this shows
the libelous character of Outwaite and the
Republican organization.

Another thing, there are no gold-bug
Democrats in Knox county, or rather they
are so few that they are not worth counting
or considering in making any estimate on
the poll. As there are no gold-bug Demo-
crats in this county, the advent of Outwaite
here to address that element makes
the matter extremely ridiculous, and tears
the mask away showing up the aftereffect
of deception in its proper light, revealing
Outwaite as he is.

Outwaite came over from Columbus on
the evening train. He was met at the sta-
tion by Wm. M. Gwalt, cashier of the
Knox National Bank.
A goodly number of people assembled at
the opera house in this evening to hear
Outwaite. Perhaps 300 people were out.
About one-third were ladies, and of the
rest 200 fully 100 were Republicans. Of
the not to exceed eight hundred Democrats
were present all were there out of curiosity.
The major portion of the audience was
made up of Republicans like James Al-
bert, J. H. Keenan, J. H. Keenan, J. H. Keenan,
and other such patriots who are candi-
dates for tomorrow if McKinley is elected
President, and who went wild over
Outwaite's speech.

The Chairman of the meeting was the
only other gold-bug Democrat in the county.
His name is O. Poppleton, and he
came recently from Delaware county, and
occupies the position of Junior or some-
thing of the sort, at the military academy
out at Gambier. Mr. Poppleton's course
was to vote his own, and most of the time
he is said to have a difficult job doing even
that.

Outwaite made his speech, and such a
speech as it was, too. He does not better
himself in any way. He was a good deal
course he praised everything Republican
and sneered in true plutocratic style at
anything smacking of Democracy, all of
which the Republican audience applauded
vociferously.

The only incident of the evening was
when Mr. Samuel Wright, a school teacher
and a Republican, whose home is at Mt.
Liberty, asked the speaker if it was not
simply the law that made gold money.
Outwaite up started and in a very care-
doled around the question, and got off
some smart remark, at which the Republi-
can audience laughed and sniggered.
"Altogether the 'Outwaite sound money
and true democracy' meeting was the most
sad failure that has been seen in Mt.
Vernon in many years. The fraud of his
posing as a Democrat was so apparent as to
cause disgust."

WOMEN VOTE

For President.

For the first time in the history of this
country an opportunity for women to
publicly express their choice for Presi-
dent is offered. The method is unique
and will result in showing on Nov. 4th
just what effect the women's vote will
have on national affairs.

A manufacturer who has business re-
lations with most of the prominent man-
ufacturers in the United States, proposes the
plan as follows:

All women over 18 are entitled to one
vote. The votes by states will be shown
in the papers every week until Nov. 4th.
Women are requested to read more than
one side of the question and act upon
their own judgement. Write the name of
candidate on a postal card and write
your own name and address clearly, also
city and state. On the lower left hand
corner give the name of a banker or gro-
cer who knows you

DEATH OF MR. DELANO.

The Aged Statesman Expires in His Chair.

At His Home South of this City, Friday.

Death Brought on by Paralysis of the Heart—Was Giving Instructions to His Foreman When the Supreme Summons Came—Sketch of His Life and Public Duties Given Below.

Hon. Columbus Delano died at his home south of the city at eleven o'clock Friday of paralysis of the heart. During the night he had been slightly ill from indigestion but arose in the morning feeling entirely recovered from the attack. At nine o'clock, when Dr. John E. Russell, the family physician, called, he walked about the porch and chatted cheerfully. He then retired to the library where he spent the remainder of the time. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. Willard, his overseer, came in to receive some instructions concerning improvements. Mr. Delano sat in his chair

rendered long, valuable and distinguished services to the nation, both in National Congress and Cabinet, before acquiring the distinction of being known throughout the entire Republic.

He was also a noble christian gentleman, exemplifying in every department of life, public and private, in church and in state. He was a man of high character, and his life was marked by such nobility, courtesy and kindness, that he was beloved by all in every rank of society who knew him well.

He was the foremost, doubtless and most distinguished citizen of our country, which has been more honored by the illustrious character of Columbus Delano than by any other individual in its entire history. Resolved—That we tender the family of the deceased our respectful and profound sympathy.

Resolved—That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to present these resolutions to the Court with the request that they may be entered on its minutes.

Resolved—That the same be published in the journals of the city and that a copy thereof be delivered to the family of the deceased.

Resolved—That we will as a tribute of respect, attend the funeral of the deceased.

W. L. COOPER.
H. H. GARRISON.
W. L. COOPER.
W. L. COOPER.
W. L. COOPER.

THE FUNERAL. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon and was probably the largest ever seen in this city.

Owing to the condition of Mrs. Delano, the funeral was held at her home.

PROSECUTION'S NEW BATTLE.

Most Important Thing at Monday Night's Session.

Council Transacts Its Business in a Short Session.

Pay Ordinance Passed—Talk of Converting the Second Ward Engine House Into a City Prison—Ordinance to Vacate West Street—Adjourned for Two Weeks.

At Monday night's session of the City Council, President Daguerre was in the chair and the session was devoted to the consideration of the ordinance to vacate West Street.

Resolved—That the ordinance to vacate West Street be passed.

Resolved—That the ordinance to convert the Second Ward Engine House into a City Prison be passed.

Resolved—That the ordinance to pay the salaries of the City Council members be passed.

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TO THE NATIONALISTS.

A Lender Makes An Important Address.

All Free Silver Men Should Unite.

And Vote Only the Free Silver Ticket in Knox County, for to Divide the Forces This Year is to Aid in Maintaining the Single Gold Standard Which Oppresses the People.

Mr. J. W. Boyd, candidate for Clerk of Courts on the National ticket, has issued the following important address.

Mr. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 28. To the members of the National Party of Knox County.

I hereby wish to announce to my friends in the National party, and all free silver men, that I instructed the County Board of Elections before the ballots were printed to print my name on the National party ticket, as candidate for Clerk of Courts.

Mr. Daniel Shaffer, nominee for Probate Judge, did the same.

I took this action without any suggestion, hint, or request from any one. I did it because I believed that all silver men should unite—have delivered it all this campaign.

This is a campaign of the people against political bosses and wire-pullers. If the people do not unite enough to elect a free silver man, they will not elect a free silver man.

I believe that all silver men should unite—have delivered it all this campaign.

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Free Silver Meetings.

The Following Free Silver Meetings, to be announced by the speakers indicated, are announced.

Rev. G. W. Ball.

Morgan township (township house), Thursday evening, Oct. 29.

Danville, Friday evening, Oct. 30.

Fredericktown, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

Amherst, Monday evening, Nov. 2.

H. A. Mykants, of Ashland, Gambier, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31.

Judge Wellington Silwell, Danville, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

Danville, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

J. D. Jones and S. H. Nichols, Bladenburg, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31.

Thos. R. Simmons, North Liberty, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

A. R. McIntire, Brandon, Friday evening, Oct. 30.

John K. Hatlen, Centerville, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

Fredericktown, Saturday evening, Nov. 2.

J. W. McCarron, Brink Haven, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

William R. Peiler, Morris township (township house), Thursday evening, Oct. 29.

C. M. Rice, Millwood, Friday evening, Oct. 30.

Lewis B. Hunk, Anahy, Thursday evening, Oct. 29.

Bryant Ransom, Monroe Mills, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

HON. WALTER H. SMITH.

Will Vote For the First Time in Twenty-five Years and It Will be for Bryan.

Senator W. M. Harper arrived home on Sunday. After his European trip, a month ago, he was taken down with a severe attack of the jaundice, and was detained at Washington D. C. on account thereof.

Senator Harper bears a piece of news that will be of much interest to the people of Knox county just at this particular time, and that is, that his father-in-law, Hon. Walter H. Smith, is enthusiastic for the free coinage of silver, and is going down to his Virginia home on election day and vote for Mr. Bryan.

Hon. Walter H. Smith is well remembered by the other citizens of this county. He practiced law here for many years, and has always been a staunch Republican.

During President Grant's administration he filled the important office of Assistant Attorney General of the U. S. He has not voted for 25 years, but has always been an earnest Republican. He is a large land owner in Virginia, and is satisfied after a careful study of the money question that the free coinage of silver will bring relief to the farmers and all other branches of business.

For this reason, he is next Tuesday, going to vote for Bryan.

To vote for the free coinage of silver and good times, put an X mark in the circle under the Rooster. Nothing else is necessary.

KNOX COUNTY TEACHERS.

Next Session of Association to be Held in this City Saturday.

Below is a program of the Knox County Teachers' Association, to be held at the Central High school building, in this city, Saturday at 9 a. m.

Invocation—Rev. Smythe.

Music—Mrs. G. S. Harter.

Institute Work—Supt. L. D. Bonebrake.

Recitation—Miss Edith Cline, Martinsburg.

Music—Miss Edith Cline.

Recitation—Miss Edith Cline.

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TWO INSANE PERSONS.

Sent to the Asylum at Columbus.

Will of Sarah C. Gibson Probated.

Real Estate Transfers Recorded During the Week—Probate Court Miscellaneous—Happenings of Interest About the Court House Collected For Readers of the Banner.

IMAGINE HIS A MILLIONAIRE. On Saturday C. R. Radford, M. D., filed an affidavit with the probate judge, declaring that he was the owner of a large estate in the State of Ohio.

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JUDGE THURMAN'S BURNING WORDS

With Reference to the Infamous Crime of '73.

THE ACT SNEAKED THROUGH.

Senators Did Not Know It Was to Demonetize Silver.

IT WAS A VERY GRAVE MISTAKE.

And One Which Should Be Righted by Restoring Silver to Its Constitutional Place as One of the Money Metals.

[Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman in the United States Senate Feb. 6, 1878.]
 Mr. President: I shall employ no rhetoric today. I shall appeal to no passion, to no prejudice. I shall attack no man or class of men. I shall assail no one's motives, nor waste the time of the senate in vindicating my own. I shall endeavor to speak practically upon a practical subject and answer, as best I can, the prominent objections that have been made to this bill and state some of the reasons why I give it my support. I shall speak plainly. I shall be as plain, and I fear as dull as a pickstaff; for I have no ambition to make what is called a great speech. I want to get down to the business aspects of the bill, to consider it fairly and justly, and to consider the objections to it in the same spirit; and when I shall have stated the convictions at which I have arrived, after long, and I think careful study, my task will be completed. And I promise the senate that I will not weary its patience, for I shall speak briefly.

MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION.
 Mr. President, silver and gold have been the metallic money of the world for thousands of years. They are also the money of our constitution. They were the metallic money of the colonies and afterward of the United States, from the day of the enactment of the original constitution in 1787. Both metals are suited to perform the function of money, and silver does perform that function among a large majority of the human race. Silver is especially suited for small transactions, and may, therefore, be properly called the money of the people in humble circumstances. It follows from these premises that the burden of proof rests on those who insist that silver should be demonetized. I therefore proceed to consider the prominent points that have been made by the demonetizers and to answer them as well as I am able to do:

WOULD BE NO FRAUD.
 I. In the first place, it is said that to rehabilitate the dollar of 412½ grains would defraud the public creditor. But, Mr. President, this can not be true, for the contract is to pay in either gold or silver of the standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870, when the silver dollar of 412½ grains was full legal tender, with the right of unlimited coinage, and it is simply impossible that a party performing his contract (entered into by both parties to it with full knowledge of its terms and effect) can thereby be guilty of fraud or dishonor. In the second place, I reply that both houses of congress have, by overwhelming majorities, decided that no such fraud would be perpetrated by paying the public creditors in silver dollars of 412½ grains, and I therefore feel authorized to assume that for all the purposes of this debate that question has been fully settled. In the third place, if demonetizing silver will bring it to a par with gold the public creditor can not lose. Whether it will have that effect I will consider further along.

COULD LOSE NOTHING.
 II. It is said that to coin the silver dollar of 412½ grains and make it full legal tender would defraud individual creditors who have loaned money or sold property to other individuals since silver was demonetized; that is, since June 22, 1874.

1. Mr. President, this is a great mistake. Every creditor of the foregoing description is compellable by law to receive greenbacks in payment unless his contract expressly provides for payment in metallic money, and these exceptional cases are not affected by the bill under consideration. Now, no one, I think, doubts that if the coinage of the dollar of 412½ grains be restored and it be made full legal tender, its value will be at least equal to that of the greenback. Hence no possible injury to the individual creditor such as that above supposed can occur. He is compellable now to receive payment in greenbacks, and he can not lose by receiving payment in silver dollars equal in value to greenbacks.

2. If, as has been asserted, the average duration of individual debts in the United States is about two years—and I think it is less—then it is easy to see that the passage of this bill can not injure any considerable number of creditors, if indeed it should injure any; for it is certain that in the next two years not over 50,000,000 of silver dollars could be coined, and nearly every such dollar would be absorbed by the payment of customs duties and would be used for nothing else.

SILVER EQUAL TO GOLD.
 III. It is argued that if this bill pass silver will be a less valuable currency than gold and will expel gold from the country, in accordance with what is

called Gresham's law, namely, that the less valuable currency drives out the more valuable. And hence several amendments have been offered to increase the number of grains in the silver dollar so as to make it an equivalent, as it is said, of the gold dollar.

1. This objection to the bill rests upon the assumption that the silver dollar of 412½ grains, if made full legal tender, will be of less value than the gold dollar.

But is this assumption true? The relative value of silver and gold, if the silver dollar of 412½ grains be coined, and the gold dollar remain at 25.8 grains, will be 15.98 parts of standard silver for 1 part of standard gold. But in France and the other states of the Latin union the relative value is 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. So that as compared with those states we undervalue silver, and yet the silver 5-franc piece is equal in value to the gold 5-franc piece, and there is more gold in France than in England and Germany together, though England has long since demonetized silver except as a subsidiary coin, and Germany has derred its demonetization, though she has not fully executed her decree.

WHY SILVER DEPRECIATED.
 I know that it is said that the reason why silver coins and gold coins are at par in France and the other states of the Italian union is because they have ceased to coin silver. But they have a stock of silver coins that we can not for years acquire; that is, it will take years for us to acquire an amount equal to theirs, and if they can now maintain a par between silver and gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, why can not we maintain such a par at the ratio of 15.98 to 1? Nothing is more certain than that the depreciation in the market value of silver bullion is the result of the demonetization of silver by Germany and the United States and the efforts being made to demonetize it in the Latin union states.

Remonetize it in the United States and it seems to me that the probable effect will be to put a stop to its demonetization elsewhere, even if it does not bring about the redemption of the bimetallic standard in those countries that have adopted it. I think, Mr. President, that results from the function of money and the full legal tender quality. If the greenback, which has no intrinsic value, no circulation outside of the United States, and is but a limited legal tender even here, is yet within less than 2 per cent of par with gold, why should not silver money, which has intrinsic value and which circulates over the greater part of the globe, if endowed with the full legal tender faculty, rise to a par with gold, especially if we rate the metals at 15.98 to 1, while most other nations using both give but 15½ for 1?

WHY GREENBACKS DEPRECIATED.
 One reason why greenbacks have been and are depreciated is the fact that they have not been receivable in payment of customs duties or of interest on the public debt. But make the silver dollar of 412½ grains full legal tender and it will be receivable for both these purposes, and it must closely approximate, if it does not reach, a par with gold. I believe that it will reach that par.

But suppose it does not, and suppose Gresham's law to have its effect, to what extent would gold be expelled from the country by silver? Manifestly only so far as silver supplanted it. Three hundred millions in gold could not be driven out by an issue of fifty millions of silver—the utmost effect could only be to expel fifty millions of gold whose place would be taken by silver—and the volume of metallic money would remain the same. But would the fifty millions of gold be expelled? Not unless three hundred millions was all the metallic money that the country needed. If it needs three hundred and fifty millions (and it needs more than that to safely and certainly maintain specie payments) the gradual addition of fifty millions of silver to three hundred millions of gold would not drive gold out. But, in truth, we have not the half of three hundred millions of gold, and when we consider how slow will be the process of coining silver dollars we will find that we are in no immediate danger of losing our gold. If gold be expelled it will not be so much by a silver currency as by our small notes. The one and two-dollar notes tend to expel both gold and silver, while the five and ten-dollar notes drive gold out of circulation. Gold circulates largely in England and France, but the Bank of England issues no note of a less denomination than £5 (£25) and the Bank of France now pays out no note of a less denomination than 100 francs (nearly \$20.). Those who argue against this bill because they want a gold currency—not a mere standard of value, but an actual, free, and customary circulation of gold coins—lose sight of the fact that we never have had, and never can have such a circulation while we continue to use small notes, of either the banks or the government.

STANDARD OF VALUE.
 Metallic money is said to have two faculties, namely, that it is a standard of value and an instrument of exchange. I shall not go into the much disputed question of its merits and demerits as a standard of value, or whether it is possible to establish any such standard that will be invariable, but it is obvious that to serve as an instrument for the exchange of property or services it must circulate. But it will not circulate, except as subsidiary coins, in any country that uses small paper money. Whether the people of the United States will give up the use of small notes, I do not venture to predict; but if they do not, they must

agree that, with us, metallic money shall be shorn of one its functions, that of a circulating medium.

The important bearing of this fact upon the bill before us and upon the question of resuming and maintaining specie payments I shall presently endeavor to explain.

SILVER WILL NOT LEAVE US.

IV. In direct opposition to those who say that the dollar of 412½ grains if coined and made full legal tender will expel gold from the country, another set of reasoners say that it is silver that will go out. Their reasoning is that money flows to that country where its purchasing power is the greatest, and that as silver is undervalued in the dollar of 412½ grains as compared with its valuation in the states of the Latin Union, it will leave our country and flow into those states, to open their mints to an unlimited coinage of silver five franc pieces. But will they do so? I think not. I think they will neither do that nor will they demonetize silver. I think that France, for instance, dare not demonetize silver. But I expect that she will coin it to but a limited amount so as to preserve its par with gold. And if that shall continue to be her policy, we will be in little danger of losing our silver.

WE WOULD NOT BE FLOODED.

V. Another objection to the bill—the opposite of that last considered—is that if it become a law we will be flooded with silver; that Germany will pour her surplus silver upon us and our mints will produce so much that we will have more than we know what to do with. I have no tears from Germany. It is said that she has eighty millions to spare. Suppose it were all poured into the United States, I think that we could absorb it without injury. But will it be? Certainly not, as it seems to me. I do not believe that Germany can spare eighty millions of her silver. But if she could the greater part of it would be much more likely to go to Asia and to Russia, Austria and Spain, to say nothing of the Latin states, than to come to us who undervalue silver as compared with the rest of the world.

Nor do I think that we have anything to fear from an excessive output of gold. If we are to have and maintain specie payments it must be enlarged.

STANDARD OF VALUE.
 VI. Another objection to the bill is the well known argument against bimetallicism. It is said that bimetallicism is incompatible with an unvarying standard of value; that to have such standard we must use but one metal; and that, for several reasons, gold is preferable to silver. And the most gloomy pictures have been drawn of the ruin that will befall our country if we return to bimetallicism.

I shall not, Mr. President, go into an extended discussion of the bimetallic and monometallic theories about which so much has been said and written and upon which such opposite opinions are entertained. I prefer to rest upon a few facts that cannot be disputed and which seem to be a sufficient answer to the objection.

I premise, however, that it is by no means certain that the standard of value is an impossibility, and the thinkers who have endeavored to discover such a standard have never been able to find it in any one thing. Neither gold nor silver, nor any annual product of the earth or of human industry, nor the wages of labor (once insisted upon as the best of standard), have been found to solve the problem. And hence it has been argued, with no little zeal, that the average price, or the average cost of production, of a number of commodities, some say as many as twenty must be taken to find a standard of value even approximately correct.

NEAREST POSSIBLE APPROACH.
 I merely glance at these speculations of ingenious men and rely upon the judgment and experience of mankind who, for thousands of years, have considered and found gold and silver to furnish the nearest possible approach to an unvarying standard, and the safest, though not the most convenient instrument of exchange. I am content to rest upon this experience, which has been full, ample, enduring, until something better shall be discovered, should that event ever taken place. But now, in answer to the gloomy forebodings we have heard, the predictions of ruin should this bill become a law, I wish to appeal for a moment to the teachings of history.

Mr. President, has there ever been so far as we know, a more prosperous country than were the United States from 1789 to 1861? Did any nation ever exceed the progress we made in population, wealth, education, refinement and the general well-being of the people, in those 72 years? And yet during all that period we had bimetallicism; for we gave no preference to gold over silver, or to silver over gold. Those metals fluctuated then as they have done since, and probably ever will do but no American statesman of that period thought of demonetizing either. Great Britain had set the example of demonetizing silver as early as 1816 and adopted the single gold standard but neither the American people nor the American congress thought of following that example.

WAILINGS FROM GOLD COUNTRIES.

And now, Mr. President, let us turn to Europe for a moment, and then what do we hear? The wailings of thousands of laboring men, women and children thrown out of employment; the cries of anguish of thousands of other men who but a year ago were rich but now are bankrupts; in a word, the same notes of sorrow that so afflict our ears in our own distressed land. But from what countries do they mainly come? From two, sir—from two—from gold monometallic England, and gold

monometallic Germany; while bimetallic France, the land of silver as well as gold, enjoys a prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any people on the earth.

Among the gloomy predictions that have been uttered in this debate is the assertion that if this bill pass our foreign commerce will be disoriented and the national credit be destroyed.

Our foreign commerce disoriented? Why, sir, have we not carried on the business of this country for the last 19 years upon an inconvertible paper currency, and has our foreign commerce been destroyed or disoriented? Do we not import all we need? Do we not export more than we ever before exported? And if all this be true with a home currency of inconvertible paper money, how can any man who has the faculty of thought seriously believe that our condition would be worse to support our paper issues?

The national credit destroyed? How destroyed? By complying to the letter with our national obligations; by paying precisely as we promised to pay? Sir, when silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold. We seemed to have elected to pay our obligations in the cheaper metal. Did that destroy the national credit? England, in 1816, adopted the single gold standard when gold was cheaper than silver. Did that destroy her credit, did that humiliate and degrade her in the eyes of the civilized world?

WILL NOT CAUSE SUFFERING.

No, Mr. President, the United States need no such prop as the single gold standard to support their credit. The resources of this country are too great and too well proved for her credit to suffer by her return to her ancient constitutional and well proved policy. And, for one, I long for the day which I am too old ever to see, but which will come, when our obligations, national state, municipal and corporate, will be held at home and not abroad; when there will be no annual drain of the our people and enrich foreign nations.

"Our bonds will be returned from Europe if we pass this bill," cries an alarmist. No, sir, they will not be returned, or if that \$9,000,000 are on their way from England. They will be getting back there very soon whether this bill pass or not, for were every one of them payable in silver coin, and were the depreciation of silver to continue, the interest upon them would be greater than any equally safe European stock affords. But again, they will not be returned unless they can find purchasers in the United States. Suppose they do find such purchasers, will not every one of our senators, congratulate yourself that our public debt is held at home? Will not every one of you remember that a principal reason why England can endure her immense indebtedness, why France can live under hers, is that English debts are held by Englishmen and French debts by Frenchmen?

And will you not hail this day when American debts shall be paid by Americans alone?

REASONS FOR SUPPORT.

I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to answer the principle objections that have been made to this bill. In doing so I have necessarily indicated some of the reasons that induce me to give it my support. I wish to enlarge a little upon some of those reasons and to briefly state one or two more. Then my task will be done.

1. Mr. President, the people of the United States have been so long accustomed to a paper currency, and it has been found so convenient that it is not reasonable to suppose they will ever discard it. Indeed it is not probable that for many years to come they will even consent to the disuse of small notes. Our currency then will continue to be almost wholly paper money, and the problem to be solved is upon what basis shall it rest. Shall it consist of government issues resting upon the public credit alone or shall it rest upon a specie basis and be convertible into coin at the will of the holders? All those who oppose this bill are in favor of the specie basis, and it is to them that I address myself when I express the opinion that we can not maintain a paper currency convertible at all times into coin unless we employ silver as well as gold for its base.

We all know how often suspensions of specie payments have occurred, even when both silver and gold were legal tender, and how can we doubt that they would be more frequent and of longer duration should we have gold alone? There is more silver coin than gold coin in the world, and yet in many countries specie payments are not maintained. How much more difficult would it be to resume and maintain such payments should the use of silver legal tender money be discontinued? As long as both gold and silver are used we will have the whole stock of both metals throughout the world to draw upon. Continue the demonetization of silver and we will have less than half that stock to restore it.

NEED A LARGER COIN BASIS.

Mr. President, I may be greatly in error, but it does seem plain to me that if we refuse to make silver equally with gold, a full legal tender, the idea of a specie-paying paper currency in the United States will ere long be abandoned. Under our old state-bank system specie payments were too often a delusion. Make nothing but gold legal tender, as the most of the opponents of this bill contend, and they will be more of a delusion than ever. And it will not take much time for the people to discover it and to come to the conclusion that a promise that is made only to be broken, and with great loss and suffering to them, ought not to be made at all.

I do therefore most earnestly maintain that every opponent of an irre-

deemable currency, every friend of a specie currency or a specie basis, ought to insist upon the full and complete demonetization of silver. In no other way, as it seems to me, can specie payments be maintained, and I must freely confess that this will not be enough to prevent suspensions from time to time. Whether our paper currency shall consist of government issues alone, or partly of one and partly of the other, we will need a larger coin basis than we have ever yet had in order to avoid suspensions; and not only that, but also other safeguards that it is not necessary to speculate upon today.

IT IS USELESS TO WAIT.

2. Another reason why I support this bill I have already mentioned, namely, that if it become a law its tendency will be to put a stop to the demonetization of silver in other countries.

We hear it said by very many persons that silver money is a good thing, but that in order to use it to advantage and without loss its relative value to gold must be permanently established, and must be the same in the chief commercial nations of the world, and that to attain such a regulation of value and make it permanent a compact between those nations is indispensable.

Sir, I do not deny that such a compact, if faithfully executed, would be of immense advantage, but I do not fear to assert that if we postpone the demonetization of silver until such a compact be made it will never be demonetized. The only way by which you can induce the nations to negotiate upon the subject or to come to a common agreement, whether by treaty or otherwise, is to range our country along side of the bimetallic states. Let the commercial world know that we do not intend to discontinue the use of silver and other nations, strengthened by our example, will continue to use it, and may in time come to a general understanding with you what shall be its relative value to gold.

SILVER FURNISHES A BASIS.

3. Another reason why I support the bill is that it is one of the great products of our country. Many millions of dollars and the labor of thousands of men are employed in its production.

Now, it seems to me that to destroy or to cripple this industry would be not only bad policy, but also cruel injustice.

I shall leave it to the senators from the silver-producing states to speak at large upon this theme, if they see fit to do so, as I hope they will, but I can not help making my earnest, though it may be a feeble protest, against the destruction of a great American industry without just cause or wise motive, as I firmly believe, and to the great injury of a large body of enterprising capitalists and a far larger body of meritorious laboring men.

Mr. President, I shall not detain the senate any longer. I have endeavored as briefly as I possibly could to state my reasons for supporting this bill and to answer as well as I could most of the objections that have been urged against it. I am very well aware that I have done it quite feebly, but, sir, it was a duty that I owed to myself, to my constituents, and perhaps to the senate, to express my opinions. I now surrender the floor.

This is Marked for a Straight Democratic Ticket.



To vote for the free coinage of silver and better times, place an X mark in the circle under the rooster as shown above. Nothing else is necessary.

WHAT M'KINLEYISM MEANS.
 Good Times Only for Those Who Have Amassed Wealth.

The preservation of the single gold standard, the continued sale of bonds, the scarcity of money, the lack of independence in our financial legislation, the control of the government's currency and credit in the money centres, dear money and cheap products, are all to the advantage of those already wealthy. Men of no means, men who, besides this, have no employment, and men of small means or well-to-do, are getting the worst of it under the present conduct of affairs. The legislation of congress on the subject of finance and the policy of the executive department have been in the interest of those who assume to be the best advisers because they have the most. The candidates of the Democratic party do not ask that capitalists shall be destroyed or unfairly treated. They demand the equal operation of the law.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Archbishop Ireland is a good saint among bankers, but a poor banker among saints. . . . The great tribune of other days sold himself into slavery to Wall street when, in 1892, he borrowed a half million dollars."—Father Phelan, of St. Louis, on Ireland's Letter.

BISHOP MCGVERN

Pittsburgh Advances Some Strong Arguments in Favor of Silver.

The Harrisburg Patriot publishes an interview with Rt. Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg, Pa., in which he says in part: "I am in favor of honest money. Now, what I want to know is, what is honest money? We now have gold, paper, bonds and promises to pay, and all pass as honest money. There is not enough of gold in the world to pay its indebtedness. The United States government could not pay its indebtedness in gold because it has not got it. She gives us treasury notes or bonds, and these are to be paid in honest money, one paper usually exchanged for another."

"What about silver?" asked the reporter.

"Silver is surely as good as paper, and 50 per cent. better. If the government pays her indebtedness in silver she is paying it in a better currency than in paper. All nations would be bankrupt today if they were asked to pay their indebtedness in gold. Can we not take silver the same as we are taking paper money? Silver will, at least, increase the volume of circulation, which is now in our country too limited to carry on business and makes rates too high.

"Money, after all, is only a commodity in the market," added Bishop McGovern, earnestly. "When it is scarce it rates high; when it is abundant it rates low. If we increase the circulation by the free coinage of silver we are employing a better substitute than paper because silver has an intrinsic value; paper has not. The opponents of the free coinage of silver assert that it will bankrupt us, but there is no more danger of our government becoming bankrupt by the free coinage of silver than there is by an extra issue of paper money and bonds.

"There is no danger of a general stampede being made on the United States treasury by the people or the creditors. This thing of preserving the credit of our nation is good sentiment, but our government discounted its own paper over its own counter during the civil war. The gold standard of the paper money of the United States is the gold standard of the world. The Shylocks of Europe and the goldbugs of Wall street. And at whose loss? The tolling masses."

"Do you believe the prices of commodities would rise if we were to have free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, as declared for by the Chicago platform?"

"Some commodities would probably increase in price," was the bishop's answer, "but wages would also rise. Free coinage would also help our manufacturers because they would be better able to borrow money at fair rates. Every man would be employed and he would get his wages. When there are two employers after one man wages are bound to go up, and when there are two men after one boss for a job you may be sure wages are going down.

"What right has Europe to dictate to us what kind of currency we ought to have? If they are not willing to take our currency, let them not buy our exports. But they are not going to lose our trade. They will accommodate themselves to the circumstances. That will act as a tariff and be on a sliding scale, and go up and down just as Europeans want our trade."

Bishop McGovern said he believed the free coinage of silver would be a boon to the farmers in the west, who pay 10 to 15 per cent. interest on their mortgages. Many of these people have bought land for \$5,000 on which they have paid \$3,000. They are paying 70 to 15 per cent. on the mortgage of \$2,000, which is now only the actual value of the property. The result is that in a short time the farmers will lose their property and be driven from their homes like the tenant farmers of Ireland, and lose all their money they have paid on it.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Republican Threats to Disrupt the Government if Mr. Bryan Should Win.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican county committee of New York, said in a public speech, delivered a few days ago, that if Bryan and the Chicago platform should obtain a majority of the votes in the approaching election, "we will not abide by that decision." Lauterbach is not an irresponsible nobody to indulge in idle chatter. He is Boss Platt's right-hand man in New York, and was a delegate from the state at large, along with Platt, Depew and Warner Miller, to the national Republican convention which met at St. Louis and nominated McKinley. This is, therefore, a threat to overthrow the lawful result of an honest election, made by a responsible representative of the Republican party—the chairman of the Republican committee of the richest and most populous county in the United States.

Two nights later, Senator Palmer, the assistant Republican candidate for president, made the following declaration in a speech at Detroit: "For myself, I would prefer to live under a righteous monarchy rather than submit to such principles as those declared by the Chicago convention." If Bryan and his principles triumph, of which there is every indication, Senator Palmer will not go elsewhere to seek "a righteous monarchy" under which to live. He would find it more convenient to join Lauterbach in an attempt to establish one of that kind in this country.

On the very day on which Lauterbach declared the determination, to overthrow the government, Dugald Crawford, a leading merchant of St. Louis and a large employer of labor, made a thorough and systematic search of his list of employees to find if any of them were in favor of free silver and intended to vote for Bryan. He found such, and summarily dismissed them—in violation of law and every principle of manhood.

These three occurrences are mere specimens of what is going on every day among the plutocratic supporters of McKinley and the gold standard. Who are the anarchists? The Chicago platform contains not even the suggestion of the violation of any law. The men who are opposing it so bitterly are not afraid the laws will not be enforced, if it should win, as Mr. Bryan has said. They are afraid the laws will be enforced.

Who are the anarchists?

SILVER TO BE GOOD AS GOLD.

Open Mints and Legal Tender Laws Will Make White Metal Good as the Yellow.

NO 50-CENT DOLLARS.

This Is Not a Question of Bullion, but of Remonetized, Debt-Paying Coined Money.

A Reply to a False Charge Against the Silver Dollar by Ex-Senator John H. Reagan of Texas—A Rank Deception of the Goldbugs Made Perfectly Plain.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 5, 1896.

One of the scare-crows used by the advocates of the false gold standard is the false representation that if the policy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver should be adopted it would cut in two the wages of laborers and compel them to take 50-cent dollars with an increase of the rate of their wages; that those receiving salaries would get but one-half the pay they now receive; that those having money on deposit in savings banks would only receive from the banks in return for their deposits, 50-cent dollars, which would be but the one-half of what would be due them; that the endowment funds of colleges and universities would be reduced one-half in value, as would all trust funds.

This frightful statement is repeated day by day by the newspapers and other advocates of the single gold standard, as a controlling argument, to the stupor of the people. The policy of look as plausible as they may, but the changes on it in every possible form. And by this means have deceived and are deceiving and misleading thousands of honest people, who may not be able to detect the fraud which is being practiced on them.

What are the real facts as to this? The gold standard advocates, as the basis of their false statements, compare silver bullion divested of the quality of money, uncoined and not a legal tender, with gold, which is by law coined into money and made a legal tender in payment of public dues and all debts, to the amount stamped on each coin. Is this an honest comparison? Does it speak the truth? Does it not, in effect, assert a thinly disguised, but gross and monstrous, falsehood? Let us see. If congress and the nations should prevent the coinage of gold bullion, as has been done as to silver bullion, depriving it by law of the qualities of money, taking from it its debt-paying quality, then the gold bullion would not be money, no more than silver bullion is now. And the gold bullion would become a commodity as silver bullion is now, and would simply bring what it would be worth for use in the arts. The same is true as to silver.

To make an honest comparison of gold and silver, and to tell the honest truth, we must compare gold coin, invested with the legal tender quality, with silver coin invested with the same quality. Doing that, we find the silver coins in the United States, not silver bullion, worth as much in the purchase of property and in the payment of debts as the coins of gold. And we find that more than one billion of dollars of silver coins in circulation in Europe are at par with gold. Why is this? Simply because both are coined with the value of the coins fixed by law.

Has any one ever seen a 50-cent dollar in this country? Of course not. And why not? Because our more than 400,000,000 silver dollars, or their representatives, are the coined money of the United States, their value fixed by law and they are made a legal tender for all debts. Hence, those now coined are as good as gold.

No laborer, no person drawing a salary, no depositor in a bank will be paid, nor will any offer be made to pay them, with silver bullion. They may be paid in coined silver, as they may be lawfully paid in coined silver; but the dollars in which they could be so paid would be 100-cent dollars, and equal to gold, because they would buy as much property and pay as much of debt as the same number of gold dollars.

If it be said that the stamp of the government and the mandate of the law make the coin of greater value than the bullion, the answer may be made that the present value of gold is fixed by law.

An act of the British parliament passed in the year 1844, fifty-two years ago, requires the Bank of England to purchase all the gold presented to it at 3 pounds, 17 shillings and 9 pence per ounce. That fixes the price all over the world, less the cost of transportation to London. So that its price is not governed by its intrinsic value, but by an act of parliament; and this makes it in that sense fiat money.

Money is the creature of law. The material of which it is made is not money until made so by law, whether it be gold or silver or paper. The government or the banks issue their notes to circulate as money. These notes have no intrinsic value. Their being money arises from the fact that their issue is authorized by law, the promise to redeem them in coin, and, in some cases, the making of them a legal tender. So that it is the operation of the law which makes money, and not the material of which it is composed; though gold and silver are recognized as more suitable material out of which to make money than any thing else.

If gold and silver bullion were money, why the laws of this and other countries defining the degree of fineness of the metal, the amount of alloy in the coins, their weight, and the value of each coin, and making them a legal tender?

The falsehood resorted to by the gold standard advocates has for its object to deceive the American people into voting for a policy by which one-half of the standard money of this country

was stricken down, thus reducing the volume of the money which fixed the value of all the other property, from \$7,500,000,000 to \$3,750,000,000; and making a corresponding reduction in property values; paralyzing industry, arresting enterprise, rendering agriculture, the controlling industry of this country, unprofitable; producing an amount of financial distress and of bankruptcy such as was never before known in this country and causing tens of thousands of men to be denied employment and their families to suffer for the want of the necessities of life, and causing those who still have work to work on short time, and filling the country with tramps. All this wrong and suffering in order to increase the value of bonds and other credits and money in the hands of the rich, while sinking the great mass of the people, the working people, the common people, the real creators of wealth, deeper and deeper into poverty and wretchedness.

Will the people allow themselves to be deceived by such a device into helping to perpetuate the gold standard policy, and to put themselves into a condition of financial slavery to the money changers and aristocrats of America and Europe?

The man who talks about 50-cent dollars shows his ignorance on the subject; or, if he is not ignorant, that he is attempting by falsehood and fraud to deceive others to their great injury.

You may inquire what influence I think the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, will have on the purchasing power of gold and silver money. If such coinage shall increase the volume of circulating money the effect will be, to the extent of that increase, to raise the prices of commodities, and in the same proportion to reduce the purchasing power of money. Stated in another way, it will make property dearer and money cheaper in proportion to the amount of the increase of the volume of money. And this is the reason why the plutocrats so earnestly oppose free coinage. It is their policy and to their interest to have dear money and cheap property and labor. While it is to the interest and should be the policy of the industrial classes, who make the wealth of the country, to have a sufficient demand for gold to stimulate the demand for gold will be stimulated, and it will, to that extent, be less valuable as compared with the property of the country. But the free coinage of silver will cause no serious disturbance to the business of the country.

JOHN H. REAGAN.

STRONG REASONS PRESENTED.

By the International Agricultural Congress for Remonetizing Silver.

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 20, 1896.—The undersigned members of the International Agricultural congress at Buda-Pesth desire to put on record the following facts:

- (1) That during the three days' debate not one speaker has denied that the depression in agriculture results from the phenomenally low prices of all the products of agriculture.
- (2) That the connection between the currency and agrarian issues has been almost unanimously affirmed by the representatives of agriculture at this congress.
- (3) That the great majority of the speakers, independently of their currency views, confirm the opinion of the leading agricultural authorities, that there is no over-production in cereals; and, therefore, the fall of prices cannot be referred to over-production.
- (4) That every gold monometallist speaker has admitted that bimetalism would raise the price of agricultural products.
- (5) That no gold monometallist has used the argument, which used to prejudice the position of the bimetalists—namely, that the restoration of silver to legal tender is a device of indebted landowners who wish to pay their creditors in a depreciated currency.

The undersigned are convinced that the existing crisis in agriculture can be arrested by an international settlement of the currency question, and they therefore are of the opinion that it is the first duty of the various governments to co-operate without delay, so as to secure a settlement of the currency and exchange trouble.

- [Signed.]
- ALPHONSE ALLARD, Director Central Agricultural Chamber, Belgium.
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- ARENDT, Member Prussian Diet.
- ASCHENDORF, Secretary German Bimetallic League.
- DOITMY, Odessa, Russia.
- BAUDIN, President Society of Agriculture, Holland.
- WILLIAM FIELD, Member of Parliament.
- MORETON FREWEN, Ireland, Vice President Bimetallic League, Great Britain.
- COUNT HOENSBROCH, Member of Diet.
- CHEVALIER HOHENBLUM, Delegate Austrian Chamber of Agriculture.
- VON KARDORFF, Member of Reichstag.
- COUNT KAROLYI, President Hungarian Society of Agriculture.
- COUNT KOLOWRAT, Austria.
- PATL, Mayer, Member of Reichstag.
- PLETZ von DOLLINGEN, Member of Reichstag.
- F. RAEDER, Deputy Farmers' Associations, Denmark.
- LEON RAFFALOVICH, President Bank of Commerce, St. Petersburg.
- ROESKE, Vice President Bund der Landwirthe, Germany.
- HENRY SEGNIER, Editor French Journal of Agriculture.
- J. SCHACK SOMMER, England.
- SYDOW DOBERPHUL, Berlin.
- COUNT SCHWERIN, Member of Reichstag.
- COUNT SZECHENYI, Hungary.
- Prince Bismarck says, in his letter to Governor Culbertson, that the surest and quickest way to secure an international settlement of the currency question is for the United States to adopt the independent coinage of silver.

The Indianapolis convention has been described as the "finest array of bankers, railroad men and attorneys for corporations and trusts ever got together."



Infant Industry Mack: "Mamma, buy me that!" —St. Louis Republic

COERCION AND INTIMIDATION.

Corporations and Other Large Employers of Labor Outraging Manhood and Violating the Law.

This campaign will be known in history as the campaign of coercion in which the great corporations and large employers of labor asserted their right to control the votes as well as the time of their employees, and assumed to have purchased their manhood along with their labor. Subsequent history will tell how the corporations failed in the attempt and how they themselves suffered for having forgotten, for the time, that they are the creatures and servants, and not the masters, of the people.

In his speech during his recent tour their employees that they open up business if I was elected. Now, my friends, if you will look at the charters granted to those corporations you will find that in not a single case have the laws of Indiana authorized the organizations of corporations for the purpose of running the politics of the state. [Applause.] If you will examine the powers granted by law you will find that there is not a single instance where the laws have granted to the corporations the right to intimidate their employees in any way whatever, and I assert that a corporation that assumes the right to intimidate its employees has no right to exist in a land like ours. [Applause and cheering.]

Corporations were instituted for business purposes and not for political purposes. [Applause.] My friends, when corporations tell their employees that they will not open up if a certain candidate is elected, you want to remember this, that corporations are willing to attend to business when there is any business to attend to, and if railroad shops close down it is because there is no business on the railroads; that there is no work for the railroad shops, and that the railroad business falls off, and we assert that if the people as a whole are not prosperous, if the farmers are not prosperous, and the farmers have to stop raising products to give the railroads business, then the men will not have anything to do. The restoration of bimetalism will not hurt any legitimate business. The election of the Chicago ticket will help legitimate business. [Applause.] It only interferes with the man who wants to eat the bread that somebody else has earned. [Applause.]

It is no excuse for corporations that they are themselves, in many instances, coerced by their bondholders or by banks and capitalists to whom they owe money. The coercion of voters is an outrage on manhood and a violation of law. Every such outrage suggests a remedy, and the people, through their legislative bodies, will not be slow to find a remedy for this particular outrage.

Not a single dictionary or encyclopedia in the English language before the year 1878 ever defined dollar in any terms other than silver. In that year the administrators of the estate of Noah Webster cut the plates of our standard lexicon and inserted a new definition that had become necessary in order to make the book advance in congress and out of it, consist—John Clark Ridpath, Historian.

The St. Louis platform pledges the Republican party to use its utmost endeavors to substitute the free coinage of silver by international agreement for the gold standard, but the whole Republican campaign since the adjournment of the convention has been one united and protracted effort to fasten the gold standard permanently on this country and to defeat free coinage by any means.

"Those who are most fearful that there will be a laxity of the enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if the laws were enforced. The very persons who are afraid the law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated the law with impunity."—Mr. Bryan.

Here is a fair illustration of the operation of the gold standard. In 1870 the average value of the farms in the United States was \$2,430. In 1880 the average value had been reduced to \$2,428, and in 1890 to \$1,620. All prosperity must come from the farm. How can prosperity come from farms like these?

If the increased demand for silver does not raise its price, why is it that it August, 1890, silver advanced to \$1.21 an ounce here and \$1.19 in London because it was anticipated that congress was about to command heavier purchases of it?

No panic was ever caused in this or any other country by any expansion of the currency.

Democrats are not opposed to gold. They favor the free coinage of both gold and silver—the same treatment of both metals.

INFAMOUS INTIMIDATION.

As Attempted by Dugald Crawford at St. Louis, Mo. Falls.

On Saturday, the 10th, Dugald Crawford, proprietor of the great department store of D. Crawford & Co., of St. Louis, discharged twelve of his employees, some of whom had been in his employ for many years, because they confessed, when he questioned them upon the subject, that they favored the free coinage of silver and intended to vote for Bryan. Crawford is a Scotchman, and although he has done business in St. Louis for thirty years, he was but recently naturalized. He is a Republican and an advocate of the gold standard. In discharging these men he declared that "No anarchist shall breathe the air of my establishment," and told them, further, to go out and tell their friends they had been dismissed because they favored free silver. In an interview given out to The Globe-Democrat, the local Republican organ, in which he tells how angry he became when he learned "these vipers," as he called his employees, were going to vote against his "interests," Crawford bluntly says:

"Finally I ordered my men in the office to make out a list of the silver men in my employ. When it was completed there were twelve names on the list that we were sure of, and developments have shown that we made no mistake. This outrage raised a perfect furor of indignation in St. Louis. Within an hour after it became generally known private citizens contributed nearly \$2,000 to a fund to prosecute Crawford for intimidation under both the federal and state law, and Governor Johnson, the ablest criminal lawyer in the city, was employed by the Democratic state committee to conduct the prosecution. The labor organizations took prompt action in denouncing the outrage, the papers were full of threats from the people to stop their patronage of Crawford's store and such a storm was raised about Crawford's ears as he never heard before. Tuesday afternoon, realizing that discretion is the better part of valor, Crawford published a letter of repentance in The Post-Dispatch, in which he says:

"I have invited all of the men to return to my store and to occupy their former several positions without prejudice as regards the future, and without loss of salary since they left my employ."

A man in anger often makes mistakes. I do not believe he loses his temper by admitting his mistakes existing conditions. Crawford's store is a fine example of the power of the people.

McKinley. To allow all of my employees to vote as they please and have ample time to do so I have decided to close the store of D. Crawford & Co. at 1 p. m. on Nov. 5."

The issuing of a warrant for his arrest has caused many a criminal besides Crawford to "repent of his error," but "repentance" of this kind does not stop prosecution. Before Crawford is through with this matter he will have learned that he does not absolutely own the men who work for their wages and without whose services he could not even open his store, much less do business.

REV. ISAAC W. HIGGS.

National Party's Nominee for Governor of Illinois, Resigns and Supports Bryan, Altgeld and Free Silver.

Rev. Isaac W. Higgs has resigned the nomination of the National party for governor of Illinois, and has accompanied his resignation with an address to his party from which the following is taken:

"I am also constrained to say that I shall cast my vote and influence in support of the Chicago Democratic platform and its candidates, and would be glad to have every Nationalist in the state do the same, as I believe that, next to the National party, the Democratic party best represents the interests of the great mass of the common people, and suffrage to the papapapa people, and that in the future the privileges and the liberties of a free suffrage to the wage earners of the nation will largely depend upon the result of this coming election."

Rev. Mr. Higgs makes a strong arraignment of the great corporations for coercing dependent labor, denounces the political methods of Wall street, as exploited by Henry Clews, and closes with a strong appeal to the members of the National party to cast their votes for Bryan and Altgeld and free silver.

NOT AFRAID OF FREE SILVER.

Free Coinage Will Enable This Company to Better Accommodate Its Patrons.

The Swiss International Loan Agency, with headquarters at Mount Vernon, has made many loans in Illinois. Mr. Timothy Gruaz represents the agency and has addressed the following letter to his patrons:

"To My Many Patrons in Southern Illinois—In answer to numerous inquiries relative to the probable future action of this international loan agency I beg to state that I represent several Swiss capitalists, true and steady Republicans of the old school, all without any reservation favoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the American ratio of 16 to 1 as the shortest road to general prosperity here and abroad, and further, that should the free coinage of silver prevail I expect to accommodate my clients much better in the future than in the past. Yours for free thought, free coinage, and above all, free men."

"TIMOTHY GRUAZ."

Give Hanna four years of power and he will paint the White House black!

He will utterly destroy every vestige of trades unionism, for he will have the army, the navy, and the treasury at his command. He will discover that it is cheaper to abolish manhood suffrage than to buy votes; and next November may be the last chance that moneyless men ever may have to record their vote for president. Many Republican workmen are thoughtlessly going to the ballot box just as an ox goes to a barbecue—gaily decorated in honor of its own death.—Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass.

It would be interesting to know if there is a gold clause in the note which Mark Hanna's syndicate holds against one William McKinley.

Senator Allison writes a friend in Washington that he fears Bryan will carry Iowa. And well he may.

THE MONEY-LENDER.

Who Attempts to Use His Mortgage to Intimidate American Citizens.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., on his recent tour through that state, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows of a character somewhat prominent in this campaign:

"In The Banner Register, published in this city, I find the following: 'Yes, times are hard, but we are not in the deepest water yet. If silver wins this fall it will be one of the greatest disasters that ever befall the farmers. I have had for over ten years nearly \$20,000 loaned in this county to farmers. In many instances payments have been met, but for a few years I have been compelled to extend the time, and I am willing to do so under our present financial basis; but if silver wins this fall I will do what every other man will do who has money out—demand immediate payment. I admit I may lose some of the interest, but I have at least three years to save myself, and during that time I will close in on every mortgage I have.'"

"My friends," said Mr. Bryan, "I want to denounce the money-lender who attempts to use his mortgages to intimidate American citizens and say that that man does not deserve to live in a land where men are free and have a right to liberty. When you admit that it is necessary to go to the money-lender and obtain his consent before you can pass a law then you have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy, and liberty, as we have understood it, has fled from this nation. I want you to understand that these men, knowing that they cannot appeal to reason, attempt to appeal to force; these men, knowing that their arguments do not appeal to judgment, attempt to appeal to the fears of men. In this campaign, my friends, we have arrayed against us every enemy of society, and every man who seeks to make slaves of those with whom he deals. I am glad that they are not on my side. I am glad that I have not the support of a man so intent to foreclose his mortgages if men do not vote as he wants them to. I would rather remain a humble private citizen than to hold the most exalted office in this land if I had to receive my commission from men who know as little about the genius of our institutions as the money-lender whose language I have quoted."

"History in all ages can be sought in vain to prove that the common people—the struggling masses—of any land have ever declared for a gold standard."—W. J. Bryan.

FROM A NEW-YORKER, TOO.

Henry R. Thompson, at the head of the New York House in the world. He is a student of finance. He believes the people of this country are entitled to consideration in financial legislation.

Here is what he says: "We say that gold monometallism can have but one effect, and that is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, that we do not want the same state of things here that exists in Europe, and that gold monometallism will go very far to bring around that state of affairs."

"The single gold standard advocates, in order to succeed, must carry with them a large number of voters whose best interest is to have bimetalism, and hence the cries of '50-cent dollars' 'sound money' echoed and re-echoed in the papers controlled by the money classes."

"Friends, did you ever stop to think, first, that every man who is living on the interest of his money is in favor of a single standard of gold? And, second, that it is not because they love the masses of the people better than they do their own financial welfare?"

"I am and have been since the foundation of the party a Republican, and favor a protective tariff, but in this election I shall do all I can to assist in the election of the Democratic nominee for president. I believe this country is in no condition at the present time to be forced onto a permanent gold basis."

"We all know that we have been passing through troublous times. I believe that the great reason is that we have been tending toward gold monometallism; that if this country votes for the free coinage of silver we will see an entirely different state of things come to pass; that our property will rise in value; that our products will bring more money; that the financial pall that gold monometallism has thrown over us so long will be immediately removed."

"I urge my friends to examine this subject, and if they believe as I believe to vote and work for the election of Bryan and Sewall."

IS HE AN ANARCHIST?

The Sole Survivor of the Sixteen Men Who Named the Republican Party.

At Marshall, Mich., during his recent tour through that state Mr. Bryan reversed the usual order of things and instead of making a speech himself merely introduced the speaker. He said:

"My friends, I am not going to have time to talk to you, but I simply want to make a little speech in the introduction of a famous anarchist who is going to speak after I am gone. [Applause.] Now, I want you when he gets up to talk to you to take a good look at him. He is a typical anarchist. You will probably see his picture in Harper's Weekly next week. His name is the Hon. Albert Williams, and he lives at Iona, Mich., and was introduced two years ago at Iona by Mr. McKinley as the only survivor of the sixteen who met and adopted the first Republican platform, and suggested the name of the Republican party, on the 6th of July, 1854, under the oak at Jackson. [Applause, and a voice, 'I was there!'] He must be an anarchist, because he is with us this year. [Laughter.] My friends, he is one of the many men who have found it necessary to either get out of the Republican party or surrender their country into the hands of foreigners, and he has naturally chosen to get out of the party."

Every regular state Democratic convention and every regular county Democratic convention held since the Chicago convention has indorsed the nominees and the creed of the Democratic party.

Talk about wreckers! Carlisle's new financial policy is more dangerous than 10,000 dynamites marching on the treasury building.